

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

LIEUT.-GEN. A. PHELPS,

23, AUGUSTUS ROAD,

GLOUCESTER

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY,

FOR 1882.

Presented to the Sanitary Committee of that Body at the
Meeting held June 1st, 1883, and ordered
to be Printed.

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REPORT.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—

In presenting my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1882, to the Gloucester Urban Sanitary Authority, it is my duty in the first place to give a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease. The principal action which has been taken for this purpose is, that the various parts of the district are systematically visited and inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Allen, and if he finds anything in the course of his enquiries which necessitates action being taken, he brings the case before me, and I visit, and either take the steps which appear to me to be necessary, or I report the facts ascertained to the Sanitary Committee at their fortnightly meetings, by whom the requisite orders to meet such cases are given. In this way the whole of the City is kept under a system of constant supervision. In many instances we have received the advice and assistance of Mr. Read, the Surveyor, in various matters which required his technical skill,—such as in directions which it has been necessary to give with regard to alterations in drains, &c. The principal difficulty which we have met with has been from the stoppage of house drains. This has arisen from various causes, one being that in some parts of the City (in the old more than in the new) the drains have been imperfectly laid, and from want of proper flushing from the houses, become easily choked. These are gradually, but steadily, becoming fewer and fewer, as wherever I can do so, I induce the owners to lay down

more perfect connections with the City system, by which means the difficulty is removed. Another cause of stoppage is one which, whilst it is easy to remedy, is difficult to prevent, especially in privy accommodation which is used by more than one house,—as is the case in numerous courts in the older part of the district. There, where children and others are careless as to what is thrown down the closets, the pipes are frequently stopped. The attention of the Inspector is frequently called to these temporary stoppages. In some of them the nuisance is periodical. In every case, I am happy to report, we have been able to induce owners or their agents to remedy the evil, without having been obliged to resort to legal proceedings.

Another important matter with reference to checking the spread of disease is the action which has been taken by the Inspector and myself in the cases of Scarlet Fever which have been brought to our notice. On receiving intimation of the appearance of the disease, we have, either singly or together, visited the house, and have given such advice as to isolation and disinfection as appeared to be necessary, and such houses have been visited again and again, and at the fitting time instructions as to the mode of complete disinfection have been given, and in many cases have been personally carried out by Mr. Allen. The Public Elementary Schools were all disinfected during the Summer vacation. Parents were cautioned not to send children to school from infected houses; and the teachers have been requested to use special vigilance, to discover the earliest symptoms of sickness in the children. Disinfectants have been provided by the Sanitary Authority for the use of the poor; and where, as in many instances, there was a disinclination to take the trouble to send to the Corn Exchange for the Carbolic Acid, it has been delivered at the houses.

I have frequently during the past year examined and reported on the water obtained in different parts of the City. The Witcomb supply continues to deserve the high character which

it has always held. In but very few instances I have found the water from wells free from sewage contamination. The water supplied in one part of the City, by private works has frequently been very impure.

Sanitary State of the District.—In the month of September, 1881, I reported to the Local Government Board that an epidemic of Scarlet Fever had appeared in Gloucester. I regret to state that the disease existed in many parts of the district with various degrees of prevalence throughout 1882, as the following table for the different months will show :—

	Cases of Scarlet Fever reported by the Medical Officers of the Union.	Deaths from Scarlet Fever Registered in the City.
January	7	1
February	10	0
March	5	5
April	13	4
May	3	13
June	17	17
July	18	15
August	81	16
September	58	18
October	48	36
November	62	32
December	22	21
	344	178

It will be seen that in addition to the deaths occurring from this disease in each month, I have given the number of cases reported by the Medical Officers of the Union. But these reports do not by any means afford data by which an opinion can be formed as to the number of cases which have occurred in the district. This is the most lasting as well as the most fatal epidemic which I have ever known. It has given me very great anxiety, and I have done all that I could, with the assistance of the Inspector, to check the spread of the disease.

Other forms of Zymotic disease have been less numerous than during many other years. As will be seen by reference to the tables appended to this report, there have been three fatal cases

of hooping cough, 11 of measles, 6 of enteric fever, and 23 of diarrhœa, of which last disease 22 were children under five years of age. There has been no case of small-pox recorded.

Conditions Injurious to Health existing in the District.—During the past year, in consequence of the continuance of Scarlet Fever, my attention has been more than at other times directed to the discovery of conditions injurious to health. I have constantly sought for such conditions. I can state that with one exception I do not consider the sanitary condition is unsatisfactory, or that the spread of Scarlet Fever depended on local conditions. It will be remembered that in my report for 1881 I stated that the number of deaths registered in the district was lower than it had been for the previous eight years, and that during that period, though the population had been increasing, the mortality had diminished. The greatest mortality was in 1875, when the number of deaths registered was 783. In 1881 the deaths amounted to 635; in 1882 the number was 810.* This increase is due to the prevalence of the epidemic, of which I have already spoken.

The one unsatisfactory sanitary condition is the escape of sewage gas from the street ventilators. I do not regard these ventilators as having been the means of spreading Scarlet Fever. If they have acted as such, it has, in my opinion, been to a scarcely appreciable extent. But the constant escape of sewage gas in the streets, where children are passing and playing, must tend to produce an injurious effect on the health of such children, and consequently have rendered them more susceptible of receiving the infection, and less able to combat successfully with the disease when infected.

It is a serious question what is to be done with reference to the house draining of a considerable portion of the district. Mr. Read has reported more than once to the Sanitary Committee as to what he considers the remedy for the existing

* Among the deaths the following ages are to be found :—One male aged 91, one male and one female aged 92, one female aged 93, one female aged 94, and one female aged 101. All of these persons are registered as having died of "old age" or "senile decay."

state of things. To one of his reports printed and presented to this Authority, dated February, 1881, I would especially refer. The cause of the exhalation from the sewers appears to me to be plain, and the abatement of the nuisance perfectly practicable. The cause I believe to be this: when the present system of sewerage was laid down in the added part of the district, there were numerous old and imperfect sewers, consisting mostly of brick culverts, which received the draining pipes from the adjoining houses. These sewers were added to, or taken into, or, as the phrase generally used, "were picked up" by the new sewers, and became part of the City system. They have become from various causes imperfect, and can never be properly cleansed. Where they have been opened, they have been found to be partially filled with stagnant sewage matter. This fœcal mass is constantly undergoing decomposition. There is but little, if any, current through the sewers, and as a consequence, the deleterious gas escapes at the nearest outlet. This is either a ventilator in the City system, or an accidentally-formed one in the culvert itself, caused by a rat-hole or some other mode of leakage through its walls.

The remedy for this injurious and most disagreeable state of things is, I believe, easy and certain. I would recommend, and my opinion is fortified by that of Mr. Read, that all houses which at present drain into these defective sewers, be connected directly with the perfect sewers which are everywhere throughout the district to be found contiguous to them, and when once these connections with the new sewers have been completed, the old ones should be obliterated. I do not think it would be sufficient to make the new connections unless the old sewers are not only disused, but destroyed. If they are allowed to remain, they will always be sources of annoyance, as being as they are in many places imperfect, sewage gas would frequently be given off and arise through accidental openings. If in addition to this course being taken, the whole system of sewers is provided with ventilating pipes, placed freely through-

out the district against the sides of the adjacent houses, I believe that the nuisance arising from the ventilating shafts, as they are termed (openings placed about sixty yards apart in the sewers) would be completely removed. This is the only plan by which, in my opinion, the existing evil can be overcome. Even the use of the ventilating pipes alone, is of great benefit in abating the nuisance, as has been found in many places—as, for instance, in the neighbourhood of St. Luke's Schools, New Street, Stroud Road. This is a matter serious and pressing, and I must respectfully urge the Authority to give an early consideration to it.

Offensive Trades, Factories, and Workshops.--I have nothing to report on these subjects, except with regard to the supervision which I have exercised over the bakehouses and slaughterhouses within the district. I have constantly visited these premises, both with Mr. Allen and alone, and he has reported to me visits which he has made. I have more than once in my reports advocated the erection of public slaughterhouses. If I do not again press the subject, it is not because I am the less convinced of the necessity for their establishment, but because I am aware that the present is not an opportune occasion for me to do so.

I trust that shortly a new and revised set of Bye Laws will be adopted by the Urban Sanitary Authority. Amongst other matters which are constantly creating difficulties, is the keeping pigs within the district, and this is a cause of frequent complaint. At present there is no power of prohibition unless a nuisance is established. This will be obviated when it is settled within what distance of a dwelling-house it is illegal to keep pigs.

The supervision of the Medical Officer of Health extends to the common (registered) Lodging-houses. They have been visited both by day and night, and with the exception of examinations and reports in cases of applications for new licences, I have not had to interfere in any way.

Hospital for Infectious Diseases.—In speaking of the means taken to check the spread of disease, I did not name the use of the Hospital in the Stroud Road. My reason for the omission was this: although it has been open and always ready to receive patients, it has been almost unused. Although there have been the large number of cases of Scarlet Fever which I have already mentioned, only 12 were sent for treatment to the Hospital. Of these 9 were paid for by the Guardians at the rate of 8s. a-week. Of the cases received, one ran away a few days after admission, one was taken away by the parents on the day of admission, two died, and eight recovered. The experience which I have gained during this epidemic induces me to believe that if a hospital is to be of use to check the spread of infectious diseases it must be practically a free hospital. I mean by this statement, that there must in cases of poor persons be no payment demanded, and there must be no question as to whether the patient be a pauper or not; the only qualification for admission should be, that the claimant is suffering with an infectious disease, which in the interests of the community should not be allowed to spread. That, it appears to me, is the first point to be considered. If the Hospital is regarded, not merely as a place to which a patient may be sent to be treated for his illness, but also as a residence in which he is isolated from other persons, so that he shall cease to be a centre of infection to others, it will be necessary to expend money in providing a fitting place and in nursing and tending a patient when received, without demanding payment for his support. It has been known that by resolutions of the Sanitary Authority I have been allowed to receive patients for a small weekly charge. Although the charge was small, I fear that it acted as a deterrent in preventing patients from availing themselves of its use. This has been the experience of other places.

But there must be other reasons which have prevented the use of the Hospital by other classes of patients. Compared with other hospitals intended for a similar purpose there are

deficiencies which in the existing building it would be impossible to remedy. It will be remembered that our Hospital, when it was purchased by this Authority, and placed on its present site, was a second-hand, wooden building, which is now becoming old, and is not perfectly weather-proof. It is cold and draughty, and I am constantly obliged to use screens to protect the inmates. Dr. Thorne Thorne, one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, recently visited and inspected the building, and a copy of the report which he furnished to the Local Government Board has been sent to this Authority. In this report Dr. Thorne discusses a question which has been frequently considered by this Authority, viz., the advisability of a combination between the Gloucester Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities for the purpose of erecting a joint hospital for the reception of cases of infectious disease. It is clearly the duty of each Authority to make provision for the isolation of such cases. A new and more perfect building is required for the Urban Sanitary Authority, and the Rural has made no provision, as yet. A hospital for the Rural District should be located as near its centre as possible. This would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of the City of Gloucester. I think it would be advisable for the two Authorities to combine and erect a joint hospital of sufficient magnitude to meet the possible requirements of both districts. Those requirements would include wards for the reception of patients of different grades, —some who could afford to pay and others who would be unable to do so, and also of those suffering with different infectious diseases.

It would be to the interest of the Board of Guardians to unite with the Urban Sanitary Authority in carrying out this scheme, as there can be no doubt but that considerable sums which would have to be paid for parochial relief, would be saved to the Union, if such cases were sent in to the hospital, and thus the spread of infection would be checked. In corroboration of the views which I have expressed on this

subject, I may call attention to the report of Dr. Thorne, to which I have already referred. It is of importance that the question should be considered and settled at once. I am happy to be able to report that the epidemic has nearly worn itself out. But now is the time to prepare for another outbreak, as it is found that when preparations are commenced after an epidemic has appeared they are hurriedly made, and ineffective; and another and the most important reason for taking immediate steps is, that if a hospital is to do real and efficient service, it must be by receiving and isolating the early cases.

A Disinfecting Apparatus, heated by gas, has been erected at the Hospital, and it has been extensively used for the bedding and clothes of Scarlet Fever patients.

The Meat and Fish Market, the Hide and Skin Depots, and the Dairies and Milk Shops have been under constant supervision.

In my report for 1881 I stated that works had been commenced for the purpose of obtaining an additional supply of water for the City. These works have been continued, but it will be some time before the much-needed increase is secured. That the demand is increasing is shown by the fact that during the past year 306 houses were connected with the City water mains. During the same period 220 houses were connected with the City Sewers.

The nuisance arising from the Still Ditch continues as heretofore. The matter is at present in the hands of the Local Government Board, who sent down an Inspector to hear evidence on many questions which arise out of this one. On his report being presented, steps will be taken which will get rid of this most noxious grievance.

The population of the district at the Census of 1881 was 36,552. In 1882 there were 810 deaths and 1,279 births; the balance is an increase of 469. There have been erected 70 houses during the year; to each of these it is usual to allow five as an average number of inhabitants. The population of

Gloucester at the close of 1882 may therefore be reckoned at about 37,371. As the number of deaths was 810, the death rate would be 21·6 per 1,000.

For the details of the sickness and deaths I may refer to the tables appended to this Report, which are, as heretofore, compiled from returns of births and deaths furnished to me by the Registrars of the district. Those of sickness are made up from books of the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Union, and from those of the Children's Hospital and the Infirmary.

Since the end of the year I have been extremely busy with a larger amount of work than usual relating to my Sanitary duties. This, combined with my ordinary professional work has prevented my presenting this report at the ordinary period, and as I have lately been for some weeks extremely unwell, I must ask the indulgence of the Sanitary Authority for the long delay. This delay enables me to state that at the date of my presenting my report the epidemic of Scarlet Fever has almost disappeared. During the month of May, 1883, there has been no death from that disease registered, and only five cases, three of which appeared in one house, have been reported by the Medical Officers of the Union.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN P. WILTON.

*Medical Officer of Health to the Gloucester
Urban Sanitary Authority.*

Table of Births

REGISTERED IN THE GLOUCESTER URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT
IN 1882.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
From January 1 to March 31.....	174.....	172
„ April 1 „ June 30.....	167.....	131
„ July 1 „ September 30.....	153.....	160
„ October 1 „ December 31.....	163.....	159
	657	622 Total...1279

Table of Sickness.

Amongst Paupers belonging to the Urban District treated by the Medical Officers of the Union; and of other persons *belonging to the District* treated as In or Out-Patients at the Gloucester General Infirmary, the Children's Hospital, and at the Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

	PAUPERS.		IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Under 5 years of age.	Over 5 years of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Over 5 years of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Over 5 years of age.
All cases of sickness & disease	291	1243	23	390	202	2444
Measles	28	9	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	139	205	2	10	...	...
Diphtheria.....	...	...	...	...	1	4
Hooping Cough.....	9	2	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	2	...	7	...	...
Other forms of Fever.....	2	17	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	31	38	1	...	6	11
Rheumatic Fever.....	...	4	...	10	3	4
Erysipelas	...	18	...	...	...	...
Ague	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	20	...	13	2	36
Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and Pneumonia	20	107	2	23	46	52
Heart Disease	...	12	1	4	...	5
Injuries	4	42	2	97	63	601
Other Diseases	58	766	15	226	81	1727

Table of Deaths

WITHIN THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER IN 1882.

The arrangement is the same as that which I used in my five last Reports, and was copied by me from that which has been adopted by Dr. WRIGHT, the Medical Officer of Health for Cheltenham.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.							SEXES.		
	Under I	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and under 80	Over 80	Males	Femls	Total
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.										
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES	26	121	70	7	10	5	...	124	115	239
Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever, and Sequelæ	4	104	63	4	3	...	...	98	80	178
Chicken Pox	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Vaccinia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hooping Cough	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Measles	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Croup	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Enteric Fever	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	3	3	6
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Diarrhæa	17	5	1	...	...	...	...	10	13	23
Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	3	4	7
Rheumatic Gout	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2
Order 2.—ENTHETIC	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Syphilis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Order 3.—DIETETIC	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	3
Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Malnutrition	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Class 2.—Constitutional Diseases.										
Order 1.—DIATHETIC	...	2	...	2	12	13	1	11	19	30
Anæmia	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	4
Dropsy	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	2	4	6
Cancer	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	8	11	19
Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR	18	5	8	15	48	2	...	51	45	96
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	3
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Phthisis	...	...	5	13	43	1	...	39	23	62
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	3
Tubercular Mesenteric Glands	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Marasmus	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	8	14
Carried forward ...	46	129	78	24	72	20	1	191	179	370

Table of Deaths.

WITHIN THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER IN 1882.
CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.							SEXES.		
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and under 80	Over 80	Males	Femls	Total
Brought forward ...	46	129	78	24	72	20	1	191	179	370
Class III. Local Diseases.										
Order 1.—NERVOUS SYSTEM ...	12	10	8	2	17	33	8	45	45	90
Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	5	11	2	6	12	18
Paralysis ...	...	...	...	...	6	15	4	14	11	25
Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2
Softening of Brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	4
Tumour of Brain ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Disease of Brain ...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	3	2	5
Concussion of Brain ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions ...	12	7	5	...	1	...	...	15	10	25
Idiotcy ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Melancholia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Tetanus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Disease of Spinal Cord ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
Order 2.—ORGANS OF CIRCULATION ...	...	...	1	2	19	13	1	25	11	36
Heart Disease ...	...	...	1	2	17	13	1	23	11	34
Aneurism ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Rupture of Aorta ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Order 3.—RESPIRATORY ORGANS	26	16	8	2	19	26	2	54	45	99
Atelectasis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tracheitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Laryngitis (acute) ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
‘ (chronic) ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Asthma ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	3
Bronchitis ...	19	12	1	1	7	21	2	37	26	63
Pleurisy ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia ...	4	...	1	1	4	1	...	6	5	11
Congestion of Lungs ...	2	2	5	...	4	2	...	6	9	15
Other forms of Lung Disease...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Order 4.—DIGESTIVE ORGANS	3	1	...	...	12	6	...	11	11	22
Cancrum Oris ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pharyngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Stomach Disease ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Ileus ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Obstruction of Bowels ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Intussusception ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Hypertrophy of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Congestion of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Icterus ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	4
Disease of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	3	5	8
Carried forward ...	87	156	95	30	139	98	12	326	291	617

Table of Deaths

WITHIN THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER IN 1881.
CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH,	AGES AT DEATH.							SEXES.		
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and under 80	Over 80	Males	Femls	Total
Brought forward ...	87	156	95	30	139	98	12	326	291	617
Class III.—Local Diseases. (continued)										
Order 5.—URINARY ORGANS.	...	...	...	2	7	5	1	9	6	15
Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bright's Disease ...	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	6	4	10
Disease of Kidneys ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Enlarged Prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Cystitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Order 6.—FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Ovarian Tumour ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Uterine Hemorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Order 7.—CONNECTED WITH PARTURITION.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6
Adherent Placenta ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	5
Order 8.—ORGANS OF LOCO- MOTION.	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	3	4	7
Necrosis Ossis ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	3
Disease of Spine ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Ulceration of Groin ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Order 9.—SKIN, &C.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3
Eczema ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pemphigus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Carbuncle ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Order 10.—MALFORMATION.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Imperforate Anus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Class IV.—Developmental Disease										
Order 1.—DISEASES OF CHILDREN.	49	5	...	...	...	...	...	34	20	54
Premature Birth ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
Debility from Birth ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	22
Teething ...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
Order 2.—DISEASES OF NUTRI TION.	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Atrophy ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Order 3.—DISEASE OF AGED.						29	24	21	32	53
Old Age... ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	24	21	32	53
Class V.—Violent Deaths.	1	2	3	2	4	1	1	12	2	14
Burns ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scalded ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Drowned ...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	4
Suffocated ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Administration of Chloroform	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Accident ...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	4	2	6
Not Classified	9	2	5	3	4	5	2	18	12	30
Sudden—not ascertained—or causes not specified or ill defined										
TOTAL ...	154	168	104	38	165	141	40	430	380	810

Table of Inquests

HELD IN THE
CITY OF GLOUCESTER DURING THE YEAR 1882.

ON THE
BODIES OF PERSONS WHO, DURING THEIR LIVES, BELONGED TO
THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

*I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. M. Sidney Turner, the City Coroner, for the
returns from which this table is compiled.*

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF DECEASED.	AGE.	VERDICT.
1882			
January 2	A man	60 years	Accidental Death
February 13	A man	23 „	Ditto
April 13	A boy	14 „	Ditto
„ 26	A boy	7 „	Accidentally Drowned
June 5	A boy	5 „	Found Drowned
„ 7	A woman	58 „	Natural Causes
„ 10	A boy	7 „	Accidental Death
„ 17	A man	63 „	Ditto
„ 19	A man	43 „	Suicide—Temporary Insanity
„ 20	A woman	49 „	Natural Causes
July 11	A man	24 „	Accidental Death
August 8	A male infant		Drowned
„ 29	A man	40 „	Natural Causes
September 5	A man	30 „	Found Drowned
„ 6	A man	29 „	Accidental Death
October 26	A man	39 „	Natural Causes
November 4	A girl	10 „	Typhoid Fever
„ 9	A male infant	1 month	Suffocated
„ 10	A boy	8 years	Scalded
December 16	A girl	4 „	Accidental death from burning

Monthly Health Bulletin.

OF THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY OF GLOUCESTER, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

	Births.	Deaths.	DEATHS OF PERSONS AGED						Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever—Enteric and other.	Diarrhoea.	Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Violence.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
			Under 1 year.															
			1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—60 years.	60 years and upwards.											
JANUARY	...	...	...	12	10	2	4	18	15	2	1	...	...	...	11	4	3	3
FEBRUARY	...	...	...	7	13	2	3	13	17	...	...	1	...	...	8	5	2	4
MARCH	...	...	...	18	5	5	6	10	15	2	5	...	1	...	8	6	...	2
APRIL	...	...	...	10	3	6	2	8	18	1	4	...	...	1	5	4	2	6
MAY	...	...	...	10	13	5	3	15	15	4	13	...	...	...	4	5	...	11
JUNE	...	...	...	12	8	14	4	11	11	...	17	...	1	...	5	4	2	6
JULY	...	...	...	7	11	10	2	10	12	...	15	...	2	...	4	5	...	8
AUGUST	...	...	...	17	17	6	1	22	15	...	16	...	...	7	1	7	1	2
SEPTEMBER	...	...	...	21	14	12	2	13	11	...	18	...	1	12	3	6	2	3
OCTOBER	...	...	...	9	29	15	4	19	12	...	36	...	...	3	7	5	...	8
NOVEMBER	...	...	...	15	25	17	2	15	22	...	32	...	1	...	10	5	1	8
DECEMBER	...	...	...	16	20	10	5	11	18	2	21	2	1	...	9	6	1	6
TOTALS	...	810	154	168	104	38	165	181	11	178	1	3	7	23	75	62	14	67

Port Sanitary Authority.

During the year 1882 I was especially watchful of the Sanitary condition of the Basin at Gloucester, and of vessels lying in the Canal in the neighbourhood of the City, I visited the Docks frequently, and enquired as to the condition of the sailors on board the different vessels, both in Gloucester and at Sharpness. The prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the Town made me more careful in my enquiries in the Port, but I am happy to be able to report that neither in Gloucester or at Sharpness did I hear of any case of infectious disease. My attention was called to vessels at different parts of the Canal, near the City, but on investigation I found that the illnesses were of a trifling character.

During the year the following cases of illness occurring in the port of Gloucester were treated in the Gloucester General Infirmary:—

ACUTE RHEUMATISM	...	...	...	2
INTERMITTENT FEVER	...	...	...	1
SYPHILIS ...	...	...	...	2
OTHER DISEASES ...	...	...	...	8
FROST BITE	...	...	...	2
OTHER INJURIES ...	...	...	...	8

One of these cases died from fracture of the base of the skull.

JOHN P. WILTON,
*Medical Officer of Health to the
Gloucester Port Sanitary Authority.*

